[THURSDAY, *February* 28, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1465.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

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Molaſſes	2s. od.	Oak ditto	30s. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s	*Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H.	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	14	9	after 6	28	before 6	
FRIDAY	○	9	6	27	6	
SATURDAY	16	10	6	25	6	
SUNDAY	17	11	6	24	6	
MONDAY	18	12	6	22	6	
TUESDAY	19	1	6	21	6	
WEDNESDA	20	1	6	19	6	Full ○ To-Morrow.

Days 10 Hours 45 Minutes the 28th.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to the Proprietors of Lands in this Province, who are in Arrear to his Majeſty for Quit Rents, that unleſs ſuch Arrears are paid off before the firſt Day of May next, the neceſſary Steps will be then taken for the Recovery of the ſame, as the Law directs, without any further Notice.

ANDREW ELLIOT, Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
New-York, 18th Feb. 1771. 68—

To all the Friends of LIBERTY.

THIS early Notice is given, that for celebrating the Repeal of the oppreſſive Stamp-Act, ample Proviſion will be made on the 18th March next, at HAMPDEN-HALL, that the Anniverſary may be kept, with proper Feſtivity and Decency; and for this Purpoſe, a cordial Invitation is hereby tender'd, to all the well affected to ſo general and important a Cauſe. 61 71

LOST,

ON Tueſday Afternoon, a Green Silk Purſe, with one Diamond Ring, two Mourning Rings, one Gold Thimble, and ſome Gold and Silver. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printer, ſhall be handſomely rewarded; if offered for Sale to any Body, beg they will ſtop them and acquaint the Printer hereof. 68 71

A Complete Set of

SILVER SMITH'S TOOLS,

To be ſold by WILLIAM USTICK,
At the Sign of the Lock and Key, between Burling's and Beekman's Slip. 68 71

New-York, 16th Feb. 1771.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION.

MR. LATHAM, Surgeon to the King's (or 8th) Regiment of Foot, acquaints the Inhabitants of this Province, as alſo thoſe of New-England, that he has open'd convenient Houſes for the Reception of Patients, who chooſe to be inoculated after the Suttonian Syſtem, where the greateſt Attention will be obſerved, and every Thing neceſſary provided.

Mr. Latham likewiſe informs the Public, that he is the only Perſon who can inoculate, or who can authoriſe Perſons to inoculate after this approved, eaſy, and ſucceſsful Method, in any Part of America, North of Philadelphia; while Doctor Shuttleworth (Brother-in-Law to Mr. Sutton) is the only Perſon that can inoculate, or can cauſe to be inoculated in the ſame Method, South of Philadelphia. As the New-England People ſuffer ſo ſeverely by the natural Small-Pox, Mr. Latham aſſures them, that he will wait upon any ſufficient Number aſſembled together to be inoculated; and as his Deſire is to be of as much Service to Mankind as he poſſibly can, he will do every Thing in his Power to bring the Suttonian Syſtem to as great Utility and Practice in America, as it is now in England, Scotland, and Ireland; where Mr. Sutton has ſeveral Partners in each Country.

Mr. Latham has inoculated in Canada, lately, three Hundred Perſons, belonging to Maſſachuſett's-Bay and Connecticut Governments, who were never confin'd from doing their uſual Occupations. For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his Houſe in Broad-Street. 68 71

THE Creditors of *Iſrael Joſeph*, an abſconding Debtor, ſome Years ago from Rynbeck, in Dutcheſs County, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts duly atteſted; and all Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt the Truſtees of the ſaid abſconding Debtor's Eſtate, are alſo deſired to produce their Accounts by the 10th Day of June next, to Iſaac Low, Merchant in New-York, that all the Accounts may be adjuſted, and a Dividend made as ſoon as poſſible; a vexatious Suit in Chancery, which has lately been decided, having hitherto prevented a Settlement of the ſaid Eſtate. 68—

LONDON.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

On our preſent Situation with SPAIN.

THERE ſeems four obvious points to be adjuſted with Spain.

1. Satisfaction to the owners of the Antigallican privateer, for their unjuſtifiably detaining at Cadiz, the Duke of Penthievre French Eaſt-Indiaman.
2. Settling the *Manilla* ranſom.
3. Satisfaction for the inſult at Falkland iſland.
4. Reparation for our preſent armament.

Which require no other adjuſtment than that conciſe one whith Oliver Cromwell made with the French, as appears in the following inſtance.

VIGILATOR.

IN 1737, on a debate concerning the depredations of the Spaniards, Mr. Pultney's ſpeech was to the following effect:

"We have been negotiating and treating with Spain for theſe twenty years, about nothing that I know of, unleſs it was about reparation and ſecurity for our Merchants; and yet during that whole time, they have been plundering and abuſing our Merchants, almoſt without intermiſſion. If a nation's being ſubject to daily inſults and injuries is not a circumſtance that ought to make it peremptory in its demands, I am ſure no circumſtance can. This has been our caſe for many years, and will be our caſe, till Spain be made to acknowledge, in the moſt expreſs and particular terms, every one of thoſe rights they now pretend to diſpute. Ought not this to make us peremptory in our demands? Ought not it to have made us peremptory long ago? If we had peremptorily inſiſted upon full ſatisfaction and reparation for the very firſt injury that was offered us, I may venture to affirm, we ſhould not have been expoſed to a ſecond. Nay, if we conſider that our inſults and injuries were inflicted without any ceremony, we ought to have uſed as little ceremony in the revenging them; and to have taken ſatisfaction without being at any great pains to demand it. But, I hope, that is not even yet too late.

"This was what Oliver Cromwell did in a like caſe that happened during his government, and in a caſe where a more powerful nation was concerned than ever Spain could pretend to be. In the hiſtories of his time we are told, that an Engliſh merchant-ſhip was taken in the chops of the channel, carried into St. Maloe's, and there confiſcated upon ſome groundleſs pretence. As ſoon as the maſter of the ſhip, who was an honeſt Quaker, got home, he preſented a Petition to the Protector in Council, ſetting forth his caſe, and praying for redreſs. Upon hearing the Petition, the Protector told his Council, he would take that affair upon himſelf, and ordered the man to attend him next morning. He examined him ſtrictly as to all the circumſtances of his caſe, and finding by his anſwers that he was a plain honeſt man, and that he had been concerned in no unlawful trade, he aſked him if he would go to Paris with a letter? The man anſwered he would, Well then, ſays the Protector, prepare for your journey, and come to me to-morrow morning. Next morning he gave him a letter to Cardinal Mazarine, and told him he muſt ſtay but three days for an anſwer. The anſwer I mean, ſays he, is the full value of what you might have made of your ſhip and cargo; and tell the Cardinal, that if it is not paid you in three days you have expreſs orders from me to return home. The honeſt blunt Quaker, we may ſuppoſe, followed his inſtructions to a tittle; but the Cardinal, according to the manner of Miniſters, when they are any way preſſed, began to ſhuffle; therefore the Quaker returned, as he was bid; as ſoon as the Protector ſaw him, he aſked, Well, friend, have you got your money? And upon the man's anſwering he had not, the Protector told him, Then leave your direction with my Secretary, and you ſhall ſoon hear from me. Upon this occaſion, that great man did not ſtay to negotiate or to explain by long tedious memorials, the reaſonableneſs of his demand. No, though there was a French Miniſter reſiding here, he did not ſo much as acquaint him with the ſtory, but immediately ſent a man of war or two to the channel, with orders to ſeize every French ſhip they could meet with. Accordingly, they returned in a few days with two or three French prizes, which the Protector ordered to be immediately ſold; and out of the produce, he paid the Quaker what he demanded for the ſhip and cargo. Then he ſent for the French Miniſter, gave him an account of what had happened, and told him there was a balance, which, if he pleaſed, ſhould be paid in to him, to the end that he might deliver it to thoſe of his countrymen who were the owners of the French ſhips that had been ſo taken and ſold.

"This was Oliver Cromwell's manner of negotiating; this was the method he took for obtaining reparation: and what was the conſequence? it produced no war between the two nations. No; it made the French Government terribly afraid of giving him the leaſt offence; and while he lived they took eſpecial care that no injury ſhould be done to any ſubjects of Great Britain. This ſhews that Oliver Cromwell had a genius and a capacity for government; and however unjuſtly he acquired his power, it is certain that this nation was as much reſpected abroad, and flouriſhed as much at home, under his government, as it ever did under any government. But when a nation has the misfortune to have a man ſet at the head of her affairs, who knows nothing of foreign, who knows nothing but the little, low detail of officers, and has neither capacity or knowledge beyond what can qualify him for being Clerk in the Treaſury, or ſome other public office, it is then no wonder to ſee that nation deſpiſed and inſulted abroad, and diſſatisfied, mutinous and ſeditious at home.

"I wiſh thoſe who have now the direction of our negotiations abroad would aſſume, if poſſible, a little of the ſpirit and courage of Oliver Cromwell. He had as powerful a party to ſtruggle with at home, as ever any Miniſter had; but he never allowed the danger he was in from that party, to deter him from vindicating, upon all occaſions, the honour and intereſt of his country abroad. He had too much good ſenſe to manage in ſuch a puſillanimous manner; for he knew that ſuch management would have increaſed the party againſt him, and would have made them more daring, as well as more numerous. If our preſent negotiators, or thoſe who have the direction of our negotiations, take example by him, I am ſure they will not accept of any general acknowledgments or promiſes."

CLUB NEWS.

Sir W——M M——D——H's SPEECH.

THERE is ſomething pleaſant in the language, as well as in the train of reaſoning adopted by our Miniſters. They perſuade themſelves that their meaſures will be cordially ſupported by the people, while the people are at variance with them and their meaſures. They expect that there will be no conteſt but that of diſplaying a ſuperiority of zeal in ſupport of the common cauſe, forgetting that the nation can never make a common cauſe with thoſe, whom it has found to be common enemies. It ſeems they are reſolved to be conſiſtent, and not to deviate on this occaſion from the ſame prudential maxims which have hitherto directed their conduct, and rendered their plan of politics ſo ſucceſsful and ſatisfactory. The hearty concurrence of the kingdom they deem a juſt reward for having violated its moſt eſſential rights. Nor is this ſurprizing in men of their principles and talents. Their paſt adminiſtration being only a tranſcript of the meaſures purſued by Charles the firſt, why ſhould we wonder that they ſhould preſerve the ſame character to the laſt, and complete the tragedy.—*Servetur ad imum qualis ab incepto proceſſerit, et ſibi conſtet.* Charles while openly invading the franchiſes of his people, had the temerity to engage in a war. What was the conſequence? The injured people would not fight, and thus brought diſgrace and ruin upon the head of the deluded and devoted monarchs. Men will never diſcover ſpirit or valour when they have no confidence in their leaders. Much more will this be the caſe, when they dread greater calamities from their leaders, than from the very enemies whom they oppoſe. Domeſtic ſlavery is no leſs terrible than a foreign yoke, even where that yoke is certain. What then will it be, where a foreign yoke is but barely poſſible? The danger with which we are threatened by France and Spain, is diſtant and uncertain; but the blow aimed by our miniſters at the vitals of Liberty, the moſt precious of all poſſeſſions, is imminent and undoubted. Can it then be expected, that Britons can ſally forth, like Quixotes, in queſt of diſtant enemies, while foes more formidable, becauſe inſidious friends, remain behind in poſſeſſion of the city, of the citadel, and every palladium of the conſtitution? Never believe it. They cannot exert their native gallantry in defence of that liberty which no longer exiſts. Being deprived of the character of citizens, they will not expoſe their lives for a maſter. Accuſtomed to fight for themſelves, they will beware of increaſing the power of a deſpot, and forging their own chains.

Recollect the fate of King John, abandoned by his Engliſh ſubjects, becauſe they ſpurned at oppreſſion, he loſt his tranſmarine dominions, and laid the foundation of all his future misfortunes. Call to mind the cataſtrophe of Edward the Second. In his war with the Scotch, fortune did not turn her back upon him, till he had firſt provoked his ſubjects to deſertion. A people of generous and free ſpirits diſcover in ſuch circumſtances leſs valour than confirmed ſlaves. Their ſouls diſtracted between hope and fear are unmanned by the anxiety of ſuſpence. The Romans, oppreſſed by their Decemvirs, refuſed not only to fight, but to conquer. They fled before thoſe foreign enemies, who durſt not face them, when they once quelled their domeſtic foes. Such are the effects produced by the dread of loſing liberty!

Of theſe truths all our great Princes were ſo fully convinced, that, before they embarked on the perilous ocean of war, they ſaw all the ſtorms of civil commotion laid, and internal peace and union reſtored to all their dominions. Thus ſupported by the love and united ſtrength of his ſubjects, Edward the Firſt conquered Scotland. Thus ſupported, Edward the Third victoriouſly traverſed France, and annexed Calais to the crown of England. Thus ſupported, Henry the Fifth quartered the lilly with the roſe, and left the fair poſſeſſion to his ſon.

But why ſhould I expatiate farther on a point ſo manifeſt in itſelf, that it hardly needs the teſtimony of hiſtory, which is ſo explicit in its behalf? Nothing but the perverſe obſtinancy and unenlightened politics of our preſent rulers could ſtand in need of any admonition on this head. Had they not avowed it both in the ſpeech, and in the addreſs, no ſober man could have ſuſpected that

they would come upon the concurrence of the nation, till our decision of the Middlesex Election was reversed. The grievance is so enormous and intolerable, that none, who deserve not a cell in Bedlam, can reasonably hope for such an event. Of this truth I have so strong a conviction, that, though I know what little weight I have with the Ministers, I cannot help conjuring them to take away this evil thing, this stumbling block, from among the people. If they will be deaf to the voice of reason, to the call of justice, and the request of the nation, yet let them make this sacrifice to their own security, and to the stability of the throne. Though you should have no compassion on the present age, nor shew any regard to posterity, at least consult the safety of your own heads; and once in your lives do an act, which may prove your attachment to that master, and that family, of whose interests you pretend to be so tender.

PARIS, December 10.

THE marine of this kingdom actually amounts to 64 ships of the line, exclusive of the 18 which the India Company hath ceded to the King, which make 82. We have besides 35 frigates, which joined to the 12 ceded likewise by the company, make together 47.

LONDON,

Dec. 18. A letter from Liverpool, dated Dec. 14, says, "the Foxhunter packet, Butler, from this port for Dublin, with 21 passengers and six sailors, are all lost. Part of the wreck has been driven on this shore."

It is become fashionable in many companies to give the following toast, *a real and hearty battle to the two quarrelling parties.*

The Dublin packet, which arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday last, confirms the account, that there are six vessels wrecked near Holyhead; the crews of three are only saved.

A letter from Genoa says, "according to our letters from Spain, the Court of Madrid finds the demands of the British Courts too high; and therefore the former begins to think seriously of putting herself in a condition to inforce the resolutions of her Cabinet."

Great damage has been done to the shipping off Glasgow by the late stormy weather, five or six have been entirely lost.

The unexpected increase of the number of the opposition, on the division, on the question respecting the postponing the determination of the addition to the land tax has given them great spirits and the m——y much alarm. One event happening, when the opposition has so much strength as at this time, it is well known, would overturn the present m——y.

A noble Nabob we are assured is going over with some of his friends, to the side of the m——y; with what view is easily known, while the crown retains the prerogative of enobling blood by creation.

On Saturday 10,000 l. in specie was sent away from the Bank for Dublin, to answer the demands of one of the Banks in that city. A vessel laden with transports from England, is lost off the Scilly islands, with above 100 souls on board, most of whom perished.

Never was the money affairs of Ireland in such an alarming state as at present. One merchant in Dublin has failed for one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, another for sixty thousand, and two or three others for thirty, twenty, and sixteen thousand each; at the same time that the circulating cash of the kingdom is not supposed to be above two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, if so much.

Ireland, we see, is become distressed for want of gold and silver in circulation. A new literary production has shewn Englishmen, that they probably may very soon experience the same calamity.—What must follow its coming to pass?

The Hillhouse, Penny, from Cork to Liverpool, and a new vessel from Liverpool to Dublin, with passengers, were both lost the 5th instant on Hoyle banks, the Captains and every person on board perished.

Dec. 8. The motion made by Serjeant G—n in the L—r A——y on Tuesday was, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the administration of criminal justice, and the proceedings of the Judges in Westminster hall, particularly in cases relating to the Liberty of the Press, and the constitutional power and duty of juries." The Serjeant was seconded by Ald Oliver and Townsend, who pointed out by name a certain Judge, president of one of the Courts of Justice as the grand culprit. The speakers in behalf of the motion were Mr. Burke, Sir Joseph Mawbey, (who complained greatly of Baron S—'s conduct in trying the Serjeant at the summer assizes at Guildford) Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wedderburne, Col. Barre, L. G. Germine, and Sir G. Saville. *Speakers against the motion:* Mr. Onslow, (who defended the conduct of Baron S— at Guildford) Lord Clare, C. Fox, the Attorney General, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Forrester, and the Solicitor General. Seventy-six of the company were for the inquiry, and 184 against it. Mr. D—g spoke for two hours and upwards. The state has already incurred a very great expence, and appearances were very strong on the side of war. Should nine millions be wanted for the comming year, or even six, most of them it is to be supposed, there may be a view of funding; but then where to lay the taxes will become the question. Those of the landed interest will probably be averse to bearing any farther part of the burthen than the increase of the land tax; and labour can bear none, the poor being hardly able to subsist already. To impose a new tax on the latter therefore, in one way, will only prove the means of lessening perhaps in a greater degree what they already pay in others: and to tax any necessary of consumption will be likely to lay the burthen perhaps ten-fold on land and labour. To afford time, therefore, for forming plans for carrying on a war, without increasing burthens to degrees that might prove ruinous, can better means be thought of than the alienation of crown lands by sale, with the abolition of Rangerships which are burthensome to the Crown; This would be a great improvement of national property, and at the same time serve to support public credit as to make the stocks probably rise, while it might greatly extend taxation, without adding to present burthens, and likewise afford scope for an increase of population. The measure would moreover make Government very popular, and cause the paying of much money from mischievous to salutary purposes.

It cannot be supposed the French and Spaniards are not fully apprised of the declining state of our national circumstances, and of course of the precarious situation of public credit; from which cause they may ground their strongest hopes: so that disappointment therein will best serve to intimidate them from their hostile intentions. The ministry, therefore, cannot be too cautious of affording them any such kind of encouragement by their modes of taxation.

QUEBEC, January 24.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Berthier, to his friend in this city, dated the 14th instant.

"I arrived here last Saturday morning, after much fatigue.——On Thursday last I found the body of Donald Morrison, in the parish of Bai Du Fevre, about twelve leagues from this place, who was most inhumanly murdered on Sunday morning the 30th ult. by one Jean Baptiste Dufourt, native of France, by a blow he gave him on the right side of his head, with a stone of a pound and an half weight, which sunk into his scull.——The body was carried by the atrocious murderer, on the same night, into a wood behind his house, where he inter'd it, about two and an half feet under ground: Myself and another person apprehended the murderer, who shewed us were he had concealed the deceased's merchandize, for the sake of gaining which, and the cash the deceased had about him (of which £. 93: 17, has been found) he perpetrated this wicked design; he also delivered the stone with which he did the execution.——He is sent prisoner to Montreal, where no doubt he will be punished according to his crime."

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina,) January 28.

Six of the guns which were obliged to be thrown overboard from his Majesty's ship Carysfort, when aground near Cape Florida, have been taken up by some Bahamien Wreckers, and are arrived here from New Providence, being claimed there for his Majesty; and it is thought that the others will likewise be recovered.

Lord Dunmore, Governor of New-York, has a salary of l.2000 sterling a year; Mr. Hutchinson, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, 1500l. sterling a year; and Mr. Oliver, Lieutenant Governor, 300l. sterling a year.—Mr. Oliver's is said to be the first salary given by government to a Lieutenant Governor of any province in America.

We are desired by the Merchants of Jamaica, to give notice, That the trade of that island being greatly hurt by the importation of base and light coined cut money, the legislature there have thought it an object of such consequence, that a law was passed last month to prohibit such importation, whereby it is declared felony without benefit of clergy.

BOSTON, February 11.

Last Saturday we had a storm of Rain, attended with very high wind at S. S. E. which did considerable damage to some of the shipping and wharves in this town.

NEWPORT, *February* 11.

Last Saturday Morning, about 1 o'Clock, came on a Storm of Hail and Snow, Wind from N. E. to E.——Between 4 and 5 o'Clock the Wind was at S. E. and blew violently from the same Point till 12 o'Clock, attended with Rain; then shifted to S. W. and continued almost as hard as before; cleared off cold in the Evening.—In the Morning when the Storm was at the Highest, several Stores and Stables were blown down, Mills damaged, and some Vessels and Wharves hurt: And we may expect to hear of much greater Damage, sustained by Vessels on the Coast, as 'tis likely many were driven ashore, and some foundered, the Sea being as high on Saturday Morning off the East Part of this Island, as at any Time remembered by any Person in this Place.—Several Vessels were seen just without this Harbour, on Friday Evening, supposed to be bound in here, but not since heard of.——A young Man going over the Long-Wharf, on Saturday, was fairly blown off into the Dock, but luckily received no hurt.

February 18. *Wednesday the 5th Inst. the Person who rode with the Western Mail, (Mr. Mumford being sick) on his Journey in Stonington, Connecticut; while he stopped to deliver some Articles, being but a few Minutes in the House; had his Bags pillaged by an Indian Fellow, of 120 Dollars in Cash, and one Bottle of Snuff.—The Indian has since been taken, and about 44 Dollars in Cash found with him, together with some Shop Goods, valued at £ 8 lawful Money, which it appears that he had, (with the stolen Money) purchased of Dr. Dudley Woodbridge of Groton, and Mr. John Dennison, Hatter, of Stonnington, at the Cost of above £ 15 lawful Money. Application being made to the Gentlemen, to receive the Goods and return the Money, they absolutely refused. It is reported that said Indian was treated in every Respect as a welcome Customer, by all the Marks of Humanity and Generosity that a Profuseness of Rum and Cider could demonstrate.*

The Schooner Dolphin, Oliver Gardner Master, from East-Greenwich in this Colony, bound for Antigua, in the Storm last Saturday Week, parted her Cables and drove on Shore near the Ferry Place in North Kingstown, where she bilged.

The Sloop Hope, Henry Grinnell Master, arrived here last Tuesday from St. Eustatia, which Place he left the 21st of last Month.—Mr. George Sears, the Supercargo, informs, that by Accounts daily received at Statia, from Martinico and Guadaloupe, there were at least 100 Privateers at the different Ports in these Islands, the greater Part of which were manned and ready to put to Sea immediately upon the Declaration of War: And that the Account under the Salem Head, of 13 Spanish Men of War passing by that Island, must be premature, as he was there at the same Time, but heard nothing of such a Fleet.

Last Wednesday arrived here the Brig Polly, Capt. Giles Stanton from St. Nichola Mole, which Place he left the 16th January; on the 20th of the same, Lat. 30, Long. 71, 30, lying to in a violent Gale of Wind, a Sea struck the Vessel and laid her on her Beam-Ends, so that some of the Men on the Fore-Yard were buried under Water some Time, and the Captain washed overboard, but happily catch'd by the Quarter Rail, and got in again; the same Sea carried their Long-Boat away, and shifted the Hold, by which great Loss was sustained in the Cargo:—Saturday the 19th Inst. Capt. Stanton was within about two Leagues of our Light-House when the Storm mentioned in our last came on, when he stood off to Sea again, having a very heavy Gale at E. S. E. &c. till Monday.

The Master of a Vessel, belonging to Connecticut, put into Narraganset River, in 25 Days from St. Kitts, says, that 8 or 10 Spanish Gallies were seen standing for Porto Rico a little before he sailed.

HARTFORD, February 19.

On Tuesday evening last, the following surprising accident happened at Southington, a parish in Farmington, Mrs. Rhoda Lee, the wife of Jared Lee, Esq; sitting up some time after the rest of the family were a bed, was found fallen into the fire, and her clothes and even flesh encircled in the flames, exhibiting a most amazing spectacle to her consort, who being waked (probably by the unusual light and noise of the fire) was the first who saw the affecting catastrophe; it seems most probable upon consideration of all the circumstances, that having prepared to go to bed, undressed herself in part, buryed up the fire carefully, set back the chairs, &c. she was seized with some fit as she was rising from her seat to go to bed, and fell forward upon a quantity of hot coals, and there lay without any considerable struggle, as her shoes were only slipped on, were found on her feet, which seems to indicate that she died instantly.

In her were united the character of a kind and faithful wife, tender and affectionate mother, obliging and benevolent neighbour, and cordial friend—was strict in her morals, observant of her duty, circumspect, conscientious and exemplary in her behaviour, had the good will and respect of her acquaintance, while living, and at her death greatly lamented.

By this sudden and surprising death we are reminded of the uncertainty of human life, and of the importance of being always ready to make our final exit, since death may come without giving the least previous notice.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 15.

Last Saturday, about two o'clock in the morning, (the wind about N. E.) came on a storm of snow and hail, which soon changed to rain, and the wind veering to the S. E. encreased till about six o'clock, and brought into the harbour, the fullest tide ever known, which ebb'd and flow'd two or three feet in a few minutes! and at the time when it was expected to be low water, the tide was above high-water mark! At about 11 o'clock, the wind shifted to the S. S. W. when it blew a most violent gale. A brig and sloop from the Long-wharff, and a sloop from her anchors, were drove ashore in different parts of the harbour. The sloop, it is hoped will be got off without much trouble and expence, but the getting off the brig it is expected will be attended with a good deal of cost and trouble. Great quantities of lumber was floated from the wharves, and drove to different parts of the harbour, and mix'd, so that it was impossible for the owners to distinguish their own property.——The rain occasioned a considerable freshet, which destroyed a quantity of sugar, salt, &c. in some cellars, at a distance from the water side.

We hear that a vessel belonging to New-London, drove ashore in the above storm, at Sachem's Head, and it is feared that she will be lost, with part of her cargo.

Feb. 22. On the morning of January 2d, 1767, it was 26½ degrees in extreme cold, by the Thermometer in this place, which was generally remarked through the Country, as being uncommonly cold. It is seldom more than about 16, 17 or 18 degrees in extreme cold, as our Thermometer is graduated; and many winters pass without its rising to that degree of cold. I have not observed it to be more than 14 degrees in extreme cold for three winters past. The general state of the weather this winter is as follows, viz. somewhere about the 23d of December it was 4 or 5 degrees in extreme cold for two Mornings. Through the month of January it was not once in extreme cold. February 6th, 4 degrees in extreme. 13th and 14th, 5 degrees in extreme. 16th, 2 degrees in extreme. 19th 1 degree extreme. 20th 11½ degrees extreme. 21st it was 21 degrees in extreme. 22d, 18 degrees in extreme. N. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 21. Last Friday the sloop Santa Maria, Captain Bell, arrived at our Capes, from South-Carolina; and the ship Minerva, Capt. Gregory, from Jamaica; the sloop is since got into Cohansey Creek, but the ship either weighed, or slipped her cable, and stood out to sea.

One night last week, some rogues went into a shop at the upper end of Second-street, and carried off a quantity of buckles, coat buttons, many of them stamped a quarter of a dollar, thread of different sorts, and several other things, to the amount of ten pounds, and upwards. *This piece of villainy was perpetrated a little after eight o'clock in the evening, while the family were sitting in the parlour, only separated from the shop by a glass door.*

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine gives it as his opinion, "That the most effectual way of making Meat cheap, will be to introduce into general practice the use of oxen in the cultivation of land; but as this cannot be immediately done, a period should be fixed by the legislature for that purpose; for instance, at the end of six years, in which period, there may be three complete years of bullocks capable of working; for at two years old, a bullock is judged strong enough to work. The manner of working them should be single, and in that direction they will walk as fast in their work as horses, and endure the heat and fatigue of the summer full as well. 'Tis working them double that occasions their heating and tiring; they receive the warm breath from each other's nostrils, and are continually heaving against each other. By this general use of oxen, there would not only be a great saving in the consumption of oats, but there will be always plenty of cattle for fattening, which will keep down the price of all other provisions, and several articles in trade, as tallow, hides, &c. will be greatly multiplied."

NEW-YORK, February 28.

We hear that some Time last Week, the Sloop Betsy, Captain Lindsey from Newport for this Place, came to an Anchor at Killingsworth, and was drove on shore in a violent Storm, but happily no Lives were lost; all the Cargo is saved except 12 Hogsheads of Lime, and the Vessel is likely to be got off.

To be LET,

THE Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, now in the Possession of Mr. William Stevens, on the East Side of the Broad Way, nearly opposite to Mr. Pierre De Peyster. The House is convenient, the Lot large and in good Order. For further Particulars apply to Robert Watts or John Jay. 69-tf

The *Impartialiſt*, or *Univerſal Reformer*, No. III.

(To be continued occaſionally)

Parcus Deorum cultor et infrequens,
Inſanientis dum ſapientiæ
Conſultus erro; nunce retrorſum
Vela dare, atq iterare curſus
Cogor relictos. HORACE.

THAT propenſity to imitation which is ſo obſervable in human nature, poſſeſſes a conſpicuous place among the cauſes of action. Its remarkable force in aſſimilating the emotions, ſentiments, and even external behaviour of *aſſociates*, is too notorious to need obſervation. But the deſire, viſible in the generality of mankind, of imitating their *ſuperiors*, is a main ſpring in the œconomy of life. The veneration we are accuſtom'd to entertain for men diſtinguiſh'd by their *birth*, *education*, *actions*, or *ſtations* is extended, by a prompt aſſociation of ideas, to their minuteſt appendages, and gives a *fanciful* grace to every thing relating to them.

This may account for the introduction of the moſt whimſical modes of dreſs; and ſhould a Belle, eminent for beauty or quality, fancy to adorn herſelf with a gilded weather-cock, the frenzy would ſeize on all, and weather-cocks would plume and flutter, on the head of every female in the land; from the *greateſt lady*, that pines for drums, routs, and maſquerades, to the *ſober citizen's wife*, that dreams of puddings, and cuſtards, and thro' all the intervening degrees, down to the village damſel, that pants to excell in the finery of her holyday clothes.

Shakeſpear finely exemplifies this propenſity of human nature, in the ſpeech of lady Piercy, concerning her huſband Hotſpur.

——— He was indeed the glaſs,
Wherein the noble youth did dreſs themſelves.
He had no legs that practis'd not his gait:
And ſpeaking thick, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For thoſe who could ſpeak low, and tardily,
Would turn their own perfection to abuſe,
To ſeem like him.———

If this *deſire of imitation* ſo forcibly prompts the inferior ranks of men, to copy the examples of their ſuperiors, how much is it the duty of the *great* to watch over their conduct? as its pernicious, or ſalutary influence, operates not only within their own ſphere, but is reflected from one body to another, thro' all the different ſyſtems of ſociety.

To reſume therefore the ſubject of my laſt paper.

If the ſanctions of religion,—if gratitude, a love of virtue, and regard to the wiſeſt, and beſt of Beings, cannot be ſuppos'd to have any influence on thoſe who hold the *higheſt order* in ſociety, (their hearts being engroſs'd by the wiſer, and nobler deſires of banquetting, and play,—which deſires moſt diſtinguiſh men from the brutes;) let them at leaſt conceal them from their *inferiors*, leſt, by being *imitated*, they loſe their *brilliancy*, and be no longer the *attributes of politeneſs*.

Some may wonder that I mention not the arguments drawn from piety, to excite a ſtrict obſervance of the *Sabbath*. Theſe, I confeſs, might have had ſome influence on our anceſtors, who excell'd in heroiſm, patriotiſm and religion; they might induce the Romaniſts, or our Heathen neighbours; they might have affected the philoſophers, and heroes of Greece, and Rome; but have long loſt all power over *Proteſtants*, who boaſt of *the pureſt religion*, and chiefly over SUCH *proteſtants*, as ought to be the *brighteſt examples of every thing great and praiſe-worthy*. Would it not diſcover a ridiculous ignorance of the world, to ſuppoſe that the *high* and *mighty*, who have been favoured with extraordinary gifts of providence, ſhould abſtract a *day* in *ſeven*, or *even an hour*, from their pleaſures, to devote it to the *purpoſes* of *religion*?

Let theſe men of refin'd ſpirits conſider, however, what effect ſuch a practice will have on ſociety, if it ſpreads, as undoubtedly it will, thro' the various branches of the community

Can *ſociety* well ſubſiſt without the influence of *public virtue*? Can *public virtue thrive* without the ſoil and nouriſhment of the *private* virtues? Can the amiable circle of *private virtues* grow, unnurtur'd by the foſtering powers of *religion*? And can *religion* ſurvive, when its root, and vital ſtock of *piety* and *devotion*, are eradicated, and *dead*?

But, if a love to mankind has no influence on their minds, (as it is unnatural to ſuppoſe that the refin'd, and leſs cogent motives ſhould operate, where the higheſt, and moſt weighty are ineffectual;) *ſelf love*, the loadſtone of their deſires, ſhould prompt them to a contrary practice——*The ſecurity of their property*—depends on the *exact adminiſtration of juſtice*; *equitable deciſions* on the *ſanctity of an oath*; and the *efficacy of oaths* on a *religious veneration of the Deity*. Whatever therefore, increaſes this *rational reverence*, renders life and property more ſecure; Whatever tends to its diminution, collaterally endangers the peace and welfare of ſociety.

Polybius, an excellent Greek hiſtorian, repreſenting the cauſes of the declenſion of the Grecian, and the advancement of the Roman empire, has an obſervation ſo pertinent to this ſubject, that I cannot forbear quoting it.

"See now the difference (ſays he) between a ſtrict obſervance of religion and a diſregard to it. In Greece, he, "that is intruſted with the public money, (to paſs by other "matters) tho' it be but a ſingle talent, and tho' he gives a "ten-fold ſecurity, cannot be brought to diſcharge his engage-"ments: While among the Romans the meer religion of an "oath keeps thoſe, who in the public adminiſtration, or in fo-"reign negotiations have vaſt ſums of money paſſing thro' "their hands, from violating their honour and uprightneſs. "And whereas in other places, (where irreligion prevails,) "it is rare to find a man, who keeps his hands clean; on "the contrary, among the Romans it is as rare to find any "offending in this point."

Such was the happy ſtate of Rome in its early years; but the introduction of impiety ſoon deſtroy'd the amiable ſcene, and prov'd its ſlow, but certain ruin.

The moſt obvious reflection, that ariſes from the whole, is—that the ſabbath ſhould be ſtrictly obſerv'd by every man that regards even the good of his country, or his private intereſt. The higher his ſtation, the greater is his obligation to it. A virtuous example, from ſuch a man, flows like a ſtream conveying benefit thro' all its dependant branches: But a flagrant violation of his duty in this inſtance, is moſt criminal and pernicious,—'tis poiſon diſtributed from the fountain-*head*. And whatever may be the boaſted *excellencies* of ſuch men,—tho' they may manage the curvetting courſer as dexterouſly as any jockey in the land,—ſlow in their doublets, half a dozen of claret, or a gallon of Madeira,—be expert in all the manœuvres of play,—enter into the ſpirit of *good-living*, and judge, to a tittle, of the virtues of *Chanticleer*; yet, if by their examples they ſhake the corner ſtone of our happineſs, their eminence makes them but the better "figures for the hand of ſcorn, to point his ſlow and moving finger at."

NEW-YORK, February 28.

We hear that one of the Pilot Boats belonging to this Port, was ſunk near Sandy Hook laſt Week by the Ice, and it was with much Difficulty that the People on board eſcaped.

On Wedneſday the 13th inſt. and ſome Days ſince, a Snow was ſeen ſtanding in for the Light Houſe, under double reefed Courſes, but the very ſevere Weather we have had has prevented her getting in. 'Tis ſuppoſed to be the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Goodridge, ſome Time expected.

Laſt Friday Evening, a Highway Robbery was committed between New Rochelle and Maroneck, on a poor Oyſterman, whoſe Boat was laid up by the Ice, and who was returning to his Family. He ſtopt at a Tavern in New-Rochelle where he got a little Refreſhment and proceeded,—but he had not travelled far before he was overtaken by three Men and a Woman, whom he recollected to have left drinking at the Tavern, and before whom, in paying the Reckoning, he had exhibited the Strength of his Pockets, which conſiſted of between Seven and Eight Dollars. They joined Company, and travelled together till they came to a convenient Spot to perpetrate their Deſign, when one of the Men demanded his Money, and threatened to blow out his Brains upon his not immediately complying, put his Hand in his Boſom as feeling for a Piſtol. The poor Man terrified at his repeated Threats, dropped his Money on the Ground, when the Wretch inſiſted on his picking it up and putting it into his Hand, damning him for a Raſcal, did he think he would ſtoop for his Money! He ſtripped him of a Shirt and Handkerchief and what Money he had about him, and then made off.—The Oyſterman proceeded to the next Houſe, where getting Aſſiſtance, he purſued them, overtook two of the Men and the Woman who were carried before a Juſtice of the Peace and committed to Gaol at the White Plains.—One of the Men has turned King's Evidence.

On Tueſday Morning the 19th Inſtant, about 2 or 3 o'Clock, John Moſes, a Sailor belonging to his Majeſty's Ship Mercury, fell overboard out of the Bows of the Veſſel, and notwithſtanding all the Aſſiſtance that could be given, he died a few Minutes after he was taken out of the Water.

Yeſterday the Brig Oſwego, Capt. Clark, ſailed for Belfaſt, loaded with Flax-Seed, but ſpringing a Leak before ſhe got out of the Hook, return'd the ſame Day. Capt. Clark diſcryed a Veſſel at Anchor, but could not diſtinguiſh what ſhe was.

The Weather, which has been uncommonly changeable ſince our laſt, we ſhould have been glad to have given our Readers an accurate Deſcription of, but the Abſence of a Correſpondent, who is uſed to favour us with his Obſervations, prevents our ſaying further, than that the Tranſition can only be equalled by the Extremes.——On Thurſday Night and Friday Morning, a Farenheits Thermometer, expoſed in an open Paſſage, with oppoſite Doors, ſunk into the Ball.—Another ſuſpended in a Gentleman's Chamber, where a conſtant Fire was kept, was as low as 13½ Degrees.—On Saturday it was at 26 Degrees, and has continued riſing ever ſince.—During Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, Navigation was totally ſtopped, both the Rivers and Bay were obſtructed with Ice.—The Weather is now quite moderate.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

NONE.

OUTWARD.

Brig Belvidere, Farrell, for South-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Sloop Diſpatch, Mountanye, to Figuery; Charlotte, Lyle, Philadelphia. Brig Galway-Packet, Keith, Galway; Boſcawen, Marſhall, Londonderry.

TO BE SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE,

THE Ferry-Houſe at Elizabeth-Town Point, together with all the Lands to the Southweſtward of the Road, containing about Fifty Acres, partly Freſh and Salt Meadow; alſo to include the Barn and Ferry Stairs, with an excluſive Right to the Ferry to Staten-Iſland, and to keep Paſſage Boats to New-York. The Sale to be on the Premiſes, on TUESDAY the 5th of March next: An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer.

To be SOLD, by

Frederick De Peyſter,

At Mr. James De Peyſter's in Broad-Street, the following Articles,

DIFFERENT Sorts of SILKS.	BROWN SUGAR.
SWEET OIL of the beſt ſort.	GREEN TEA.
POWDER SUGAR.	CAMBRICKS.
	LAWNS.
	GAUZES, &c.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands againſt the inſolvent Eſtate of Robert Griffith, are requeſted immediately to ſend their Accounts proved, to *John Alſop*, or *John R. Myer*, in order to fix the Dividend; Thoſe that have Bonds are to reckon the Intereſt up to 17th October 1769, and no longer, his Diſcharge being ſigned that Day. 69 72

HISTORY.

AS the completion of the grand Feaſt of hiſtorical Entertainment, by the Publication of the Third Volume of Robertſon's celebrated Hiſtory of Charles the Fifth is near at hand, all Gentlemen that poſſeſs a ſentimental taſte, ſo as to wiſh for a Participation of this elegant

XENOPHONTIC BANQUET,

At the moderate price of Three Dollars (although the Britiſh edition cannot be imported for leſs than Fifteen Dollars) are requeſted to ſend their names as encouragers of it, to any of the Booksellers in Boſton, New-York, or Philadelphia, or to Mr. Williams, in Annapolis—Mr. James M'Beth, in Baltimore—Mr. Benjamin Poultney, in Lancaſter—Mr. Dunlap Adams, in Trenton—Mr. Iſaac Collins, in Burlington—Mr. Samuel Orne, in Salem, New-England—Mr. William Appleton, in Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.

N. B. The Firſt and Second Volumes are already publiſhed, and may be had at the above mentioned places, at One Dollar each Volume.

Wanted immediately,
(Till of AGE.)

A Lad who can write a good Hand and underſtands Accounts. For further Particulars enquire of the Printer.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and Briſtol, and to be SOLD by

PETER GOELET,

At the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square, New-York, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, viz.

SMITHS anvils, viſes, ſledges and hammers,
Files and raſps of all ſorts,
Carpenters axes, adzes, hammers, chiſſels, plane irons, compaſſes, rules and ſaws of all ſorts,
Nails, brads, clouts, and tacks,
Shoe knives, awl blades, pincers, nippers, tacks, ſpinnel, white wax, &c.
Beſt Engliſh bend and crop ſoal leather,
Gold-ſmith's tools,
Chapes and tongues,
Watch-makers tools,
With every material for watches,
Watch keys, ſeals, chains, and ſtrings,
Gun-ſmiths tools,
Gun barrels, locks, &c.
Coopers tools,
A large aſſortment of braſs and iron locks and hinges,
Worm HL hinges;
Braſs and iron mortars,
Locks and hinges,
A great variety of braſſes,
Locks, hinges, knobs, rings, &c. for cabinet makers;
Houſe bells, kranks, wire and bolts,
Screw rings and knobs,
Cupboard turns,
Table and window ketches,
Braſs and wood caſters,
Braſs lanthorn pullies,
Shutter and round bolts,
Braſs and iron ſpring'd do.
Center and wimble bitts,
Saſh line, pullies and pins,
Braſs-knob and thumb latches,
Hand and bench viſes,
Fire ſcreen ſprings,
Tea cheſt furniture,
Saſh wedges and faſteners,
Braſs and iron knockers,
Braſs and ſteel bag locks,
Chopping and mincing knives,
Marking irons,
Braſs chair nails,
Crucibles, and blue melting pots,
Bed-ſcrews, and braſs bed-ſcrew covers,
Saw ſetts,
Bricklayers and plaſtering trowels;
Beſt glue,
Double and ſingle branches,
Braſs and iron candleſticks,
Jappan'd hand and table do.
Dripping, duſting and cinder pans,
Smoothing-irons and ſtands,
Skewers, gridirons & trivets,
Iron pots and kettles,
Frying-pans,
Tongs, ſhovels and endirons,
Chimney hooks and knobs,
Beſt and common bellowſes,
Jack and ſquirrel chains,
Jack and clothes lines,
Bed-cords,
Warming pans,
Cloak-pins, and glaſs ſea-ports,
Teſter and curtain hooks,
Bottle waſhers and cork drawers,
Hard and ſoft waffel-irons,
Rat and mouſe traps,
Ivory leav'd books,
Red and black leather pocket books,
Ladies caſes, with implements,
Fine ivory dandriff and box combs,
Red trunks,
Wire bird cages,
Plate baſkets,
Ditto, lin'd with tin,
Table mats, and bottle ſliders,
Braſs jaggers,
Cork ſcrews & nut-crackers,
Key-hooks and rings,
Curling and pinching tongs,
Braſs pepper and drudging-boxes,
Shoeing horns,
Bottle corks,
Shaving boxes, hones and ſtraps,
Hatters bowſtrings,
Emory, rotton ſtone,
Sand-paper, aigle, pumice-ſtone, and gumataback,
Braſs dog-collars and locks,
Large braſs and iron wire for ſtair caſes,
Slay and table bells,
Garden ſhears,
Braſs peſtles and mortars,
Poliſh'd ſteel ſnuffers,
Traveling haſps,
Sugar cutters,
Steel and plated ſpurs,
Cock gaffs,
Comb bruſhes,
Braſs and iron chaffing diſhes,
Pocket and match piſtols,
Pewter ſtands,
Beſt ivory, buck and bone knives and forks,
Carvers and deſert do.
Oyſter, butchers, and pruning ditto,
Black ſhagreen compaſs knive caſes,
A large aſſortment of pocket pen, and other knives;
Silver, plated, pinchbeck, metal, ſteel and Jappan'd buckles,
Beſt and common ſciſſars,
— very fine do.
Taylors ſhears, razors, thimbles, and ſleeve buttons,
Large braſs, and common pins,
Whitechapel and common needles,
Large darning & glovers do.
Knitting pins, and curtain rings,
Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Ivory and horn combs,
Pocket, and other ſteelyards,
Braſs ſcales and weights,
Gold, and Apothecaries ſcales,
Large and ſmall ſcaleheams,
Temple and common ſpectacles,
Reading glaſſes,
Writing and waſte paper,
Bonnet paper,
Quills, ſealing wax,
Ink powder and wafers,
Pewter and Jappan'd ink ſtands,
Gun flints,
Gun hammers and worms,
Dreſs'd dolls,
Braſs and iron wire,
Braſs cocks,
German ſteel,
Beſt and common Engliſh do.
Hoop and ſheet iron,
Paints ground in oil,
Waggon and cart boxes,
Sithes and ſickles,
Shot, bar and ſheet lead,
Steel mill and croſs cut ſaws,
Trace and dray chains,
Copperas and allum,
Wool cards,
Spades and ſhovels,
Double bit gimblets,
Spike and tapboarers do.
Horſe and chair whips,
Horſe locks,
Mane and curry combs, bruſhes and ſponge;
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Metal buttons,
Sheep ſhears, red chalk,
Jews-harps, and horſe flams,
Corn and coffee mills,
Surveyors and Surgeons caſes with inſtruments,
Braſs chair nails, ſpices,
Slates and pencils,
Amber, pearl and coral necklaces, and pound beeds,
Skeats and marbles,
Surveyors chains,
Scene twine,
Newringbergh ſalve,
Harlem oil,
Turlington's balſam,
Baggamon tables,
Ivory dice, and playing cards,
Jappan'd gun hoops,
Leather and horn powder flaſks and ſhot bags,
German and common flutes,
Common and baſs violin ſtrings,
Guitar and Harpſicord wire and hammers,
Fiſhing rod lines,
Kerbey's and common fiſh-hooks, reel and flys, &c.
A large aſſortment of tooth, buckle, table, fleſh, hand, and hearth bruſhes,
Hair brooms, &c. &c.
69 74

POETS' CORNER.

A FRAGMENT.

FOR	and	AGAINST.
THrice happy, happy lives,	-	Who are from wedlock free.
They lead who marry wives, - -	-	Moſt irkſome days will ſee,
What tongue can utter forth	-	The faults which in wives dwell
Their merit's praiſe and worth	-	Scarce ſill a ſmall nut ſhell.
Adam no pleaſure try'd -	-	When woman was created
'Till Eve came from his ſide	-	Man's bliſs was conſummated.
Their outſides, and within	-	Than Devils they are worſe
Are all free from ſin - -	-	Whoe'er ſhall female curſe.
Fraud and hypocriſy - -	-	Their chief endowments be
They baniſh utterly - -	-	Truth and ſincerity.
To benefit mankind - -	-	They never bend their will
They always are inclin'd -	-	To any thing that's ill.
De'el take him o'er and o'er	-	Whoe'er ſhall female prize,
Who does not them adore,	-	Believe me, he is wiſe.

A Law in addition to a Law, entitled, a Law for Regulating the public Markets, within the City of New-York, *and for preventing the Foreſtalling of Proviſions coming to ſaid Markets. Publiſhed Feb. the 19th, 1771.*

WHEREAS the Country People in and by the aboveſaid Law, are permited to ſell or expoſe to Sale, in all or any of the public Markets in this City, Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, and Lamb, firſt paying the Fees or Rates mentioned therein, to the Farmer of the Markets, in the ſame Manner, Quantity, and Proportion, that the Butchers and others are to do. And whereas the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the ſaid City, in order to accommodate the ſaid Country People, coming to the aforeſaid public Markets, have provided four Tables in the Fly-Market, and made a Platform and erected Benches along the ſame for their Uſe. And whereas not only many of the Butchers as well as the Huckſters and Retailers within this City, do occupy the ſaid Tables and Benches, and make Uſe of the ſame, for laying on their Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheeſe, Bacon, and many other Sort of Market Proviſion, to the great Inconvenience and Prejudice of ſuch Country People: In order therefore to remove ſaid Inconvenience for the future; Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, convened in Common Council, and it is hereby ordained by the Authority of the ſame, that if any Butcher, Huckſter, or Retailer, ſhall from and after the Firſt Day of March next, make Uſe of and occupy any Part of the ſaid Tables, Benches, or Platforms of the ſaid Fly-Market, by vending from thence, any Kind of Fleſh, Fiſh, Poultry, Herbs, Fruit, Eggs, Butter, Cheeſe, Bacon, and other Proviſions and Commodities; ſuch Butcher, Huckſter, and Retailer, ſhall forfeit and pay for every Offence, the Sum of Twenty Shillings, lawful Money of New-York, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of this City, by the Oath of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, or upon the View of the ſaid Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of the ſaid City; any Law or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding. 68 78

THE *Houſe where Capt. Sowers now lives, in Beaver-Street, is to be let. Inquire of Mrs.* ELIZABETH PARMYTER, *at Capt. Anthony Byvanck's, in Cherry-Street, near the Ship-Yards.* 65 68

THIS is to acquaint all Maſter Taylors in general, that they may be ſupplied with Journeymen, by applying at Mr. COXETER's, at the Sign of three Lions, near the North Church; and all Journeymen are deſired to apply there for Work. 66 69

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THE Ferry-Houſe at Elizabeth-Town Point, together with all the Land to the South-weſtward of the Road, containing about Fifty Acres, partly freſh and Salt Meadow; alſo to include the Barn and Ferry Stairs, with an excluſive Right to the Ferry to Staten-Iſland, and to keep Paſſage Boats to New-York. The Sale to be on the Premiſes, on Friday the 1ſt of March next: An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer. 66 69

To be ſold on Friday the firſt of March next, at public Vendue, or any Time before at private Sale;

THE Dwelling Houſe and Lot of Ground, late the Property of Alderman Burger, (deceaſed) ſtanding in Peck's-Slip, being a very good two Story Brick Houſe, two Rooms on a Floor, a good Cellar under the Houſe, a large Garret, three Fire Places, a good Brick back Kitchen adjoining, with one Fire Place, Pump and Ciſtern in the Yard. The Houſe is Twenty-one Feet Front and Rear, (and half the Gang-way belongs thereto) The Lot in Length on both Sides, Fifty-ſeven and an half Feet, commodiouſly ſituated for a Store or Shop. For further Particulars, inquire of Helena Cormick, on the Premiſes, or David Dickſon, who will give an indiſputable Title for the ſame. New-York, Feb. 1. 66 69

TO *be ſold at public Vendue, on the Premiſes, the firſt Day of March next, by the Subſcribers, the Plantation on which John Anderſon, Eſq. now liveth, ſituate and being in Freehold, in the County of Monmouth, containing about 450 Acres. The ſaid Plantation is ſo ſituate that it will anſwer to divide, ſo as to make two good Plantations; the one to contain 225 Acres, with a good Houſe and Barn, with two Orchards, containing between three and four Hundred Trees; about 90 Acres cleared Upland, and about 20 Acres of Meadow, (and more may be cleared). The other Part contains 225 Acres, near 100 Acres cleared Upland, and about 25 Acres Meadow, with a young bearing Orchard of about 70 or 80 Trees, and a ſmall Houſe. Both Tracts have plenty of Water and good Timber, and there will be a reaſonable Time given for Payment of the Money.*

Jan 18, 1771. James Jauncey, Hugh Wallace, Alexander Watſon, Peter Schenk, Peter Forman, } *Aſſignees.*

Eleazer Miller, Jun.

Hath juſt imported in the America, Capt. Hervey, from Briſtol, and the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold cheap,

FOUR penny, 6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails.
Bath and common coatings.
Broad cloths.
Hunters and forreſt cloths.
Shalloons,
Callimancoes.
Tammies and durants.
Figured ſtuffs and Camblets.
Flowered drawboys.
Everlaſtings.
⅞, and yard wide Iriſh linens.
Sheetings.
Dowlas and oznabrigs.
Quadruple & tandem linens.
⅞, yd. wide, and yd. 3-8 checks.
Cambricks and lawns.
Callicoes and chintzes.
Sarſanets and Perſians.
⅞, and yd. wide gauzes.
Silk handkerchiefs.
Ribbons.
Purple and ſilk mitts.
Worſted hoſe and breeches patterns.
Sattinetts.
Fuſtians and jeans.
Miſſonets and poplins.
Silk and hair, and ſcarf twiſt.
Death-head and baſket buttons.
Scotch and coloured threads.
Blond and thread laces.
Gimpe and ſnail trimmings.
Knee garters.
Tapes.
Pins and needles.
Cutteaus and pen knives.
Snuff boxes.
Ivory combs.
Wax necklaces.
Aſſortment of beads.
Shoe buckles.
Sleeve buttons.
Velverets.
Chipt hats.
Silk muzeens.
Stript Damaſcus, and Lorettoes.
A number of other articles.
65 68

By particular DESIRE,
For the
BENEFIT
OF
GEORGE WEBSTER,
On Tueſday the 12th of March next,
At BOLTON's TAVERN,
Will be
A CONCERT
OF
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
The vocal Parts, by
A GENTLEMAN.
In Act the 1ſt, A SOLO on the *German Flute*,
By Mr. WEBSTER.
In Act the 2d, A DUET on 2 *Flutes*, with other ſelect Pieces. The whole to conclude with the MARCH in *Judas Maccabæus*, accompanied with a Side *Drum*.
The Concert to begin preciſely at Six o'Clock.
After the Concert there will be a Ball.
☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. Rivington's, Mr. Gaine's, Mr Holt's, and at Mr. Webſter's, at the Houſe where Mr. John Leary lately lived. 67 70

TO be Sold, at public Vendue, between the Hours of one and two in the Afternoon, on Friday the firſt Day of March next, on the Premiſes, a Tract of Land containing 145 Acres, whereof about 100 Acres are cleared, on which are a good Dwelling Houſe, with two Fire Places, three Rooms and an Entry on the lower Floor, and four Rooms up Stairs, with a good Garret, and a good Stone Cellar under the whole Houſe, in which is a Milk Room, a Cellar, with a Kitchen that joins the Houſe, a Fire Place in it, an Oven and Oven Houſe, all well finiſhed, and a good Stone Well, cloſe to the Door, of very good Water in the drieſt Time, with a good Garden that joins the Well and Houſe; alſo a Barn of 48 Feet by 36, covered with Cedar, a Waggon Houſe, Corn Crib, Hen-Houſe, and Sheep-Houſe, all under one Roof, covered with Cedar; alſo a young Orchard upwards of 200 Apple Trees, that bear extraordinary good Fruit, with a good many Cherry Trees, Peach Trees, and Plumb Trees. This Tract is good for Wheat and Corn, with Water in every Field, is in very good Fence, and joins to a good out let, and an extraordinary good Neighbourhood. There can be cut about 12 Waggon Load of Clover, Timothy, and Burding-graſs in a Seaſon, and a good deal more can be cut with very little Expence. The Plantation lies within two Miles of Monmouth Court Houſe, within 12 Miles of Middletown Point, and 14 of Black Point, and joins the Burlington Road that leads from the ſaid Court Houſe to Black Point in Shrewſbury; it is convenient to the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, Preſbyterian, Dutch Church, and Engliſh Church, the fartheſt is not above five Miles: The Place is remarkable for a good Market. Any Perſon chooſing to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, may apply to *Edmund Harris*, on the Premiſes, who will agree and give an indiſputable Title for the ſame; or to *Daniel Hendrickſon*, Jun. in Middletown; or to *Garret Vanderveer*, in Freehold: The Conditions of the Vendue will be made known on the Day of Sale, by us

Edmund Harris,
Daniel Hendrickſon, Jun.
Garret Vanderveer.

66 69

TO BE LET,
And entered upon the 1ſt of May next;

THE Houſe and Lot of Ground in Beaver-Street, where Mr. James Parker, deceaſed, lately lived and kept his Printing-Office: The Houſe contains on the firſt Floor 2 front Rooms, one conveniently fitted for a Shop, the other for a Bed-room or ſmall ſummer Parlour, a large handſome Parlour, and a ſmall ſide Room, both with Fire Places; on the ſecond Floor, one large and three ſmall Rooms, two of which have Fire Places; and on the third Floor, a Bed Room, and a large light Room with a Fire Place, where Mr. Parker kept his Printing Works. This Room is capable of being divided into two or four handſome Apartments. Under the Houſe is a Cellar Kitchen, in the Yard a Store Houſe, and adjoining, a Tenement fit for a ſmall Family, which may be rented ſeparately. For Terms inquire of Mr. Panton, in Broad-Street, or Mrs. Parker, at Woodbridge. 67 70

To be SOLD,

A Negro Wench, with a Male Child of 15 Months old, can do all Sorts of Houſe Work, and fit either for Town or Country; ſhe likewiſe ſews tolerable well. Inquire of LAWRENCE KILBRUN, near the White-Hall, in New-York. Who ſells now again, 66 69
Crown Window Glaſs, Paint, &c. as uſual.

For GALWAY,
The BRIGANTINE
GALWAY-PACKET,
Alexander Keith, Commander;
WILL ſail in a few Days, has good Accommodations for Paſſengers: For Paſſage only, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Cruger's Wharf, or Thomas Lynch, in Broad-Street, near the Exchange; who has for Sale the following Articles, very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit, viz.

Choice Claret in Bottles.

London particular Madeira Wine	4	Years	old,
London Wine, -	2	do.	do.
New-York Wine, -	2	do.	do.
Do. do. - -	1	do.	do.

And likewiſe a large Aſſortment of Yard wide and ⅞ Iriſh Linens, (bought for Caſh) from 2s. 4d. to 7s. per Yard, and Engliſh Sail Duck.

He has alſo for Sale, the following Lots of Land in Waggoner's Patent, near Cherry-Valley, in the County of Albany;

No. 1,	400 Acres.	No. 33,	402 Acres.
62,	210	19,	210
13,	210	43,	210
21,	210	34,	210

The well known Quality of this Land, makes it needleſs to enlarge on the ſame; it's extremely well watered, and in moſt of the Lots in this Patent, Mills may be erected, having Streams of Water ſufficient for that Purpoſe; for Particulars, apply to Daniel Campbell, Eſq; of Schenectady, or Mr. Thomas Lynch, of New-York.

N. B. Bonds, with good Security, will be taken for the Whole, or any of the above Lots. 67 70

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Stephen Uſtick, late of this City deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled; and all thoſe who are any Ways indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to WILLIAM USTICK, Executor,
AND
JANE USTICK, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A good new Dwelling Houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in ANN-Street, (near the North-Church,) belonging to the Eſtate of the above deceaſed; the Houſe is well finiſhed, two Stories high, 3 Fire Places, a good Cellar Kitchen, and very convenient. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the above Executors, who will agree on eaſy Terms, and give a ſufficient Title for the ſame. 66 69

To be SOLD, by
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Jun.
At his Store in Queen-Street, between Burling's and Beekman's-Slip;

TWO pair of French Burr millſtones, four feet ſix inches over, at £.45 the pair. Spermacæti candles warranted good, quart. and two quart bottles, in hampers; Briſtol pipes, Ruſſia, raven, and Engliſh ſail duck; felt hats, Manchester checks, Iriſh lineps, ſtriped, red, and blue duffels; a quantity of Engliſh cordage, of all ſizes, from ſix thread, ratline to ſix inch rope; ſeveral bales of the beſt Tortola cotton, and ſundry other goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon; which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.
New-York, 31ſt Jan. 1771. 65 68

TO be SOLD, a neat Plantation ſituate in the South Ward of the City of Perth-Amboy, in the County of Middleſex and Province of New-Jerſey, containing 190 and ¾ Acres of very good freſh Land, about half of which is cleared and in Fence, with a large Portion of Meadow which afforded this Year 20 Loads of Clover and Timothy Graſs Hay. There are on the Premiſes, a very good Dwelling Houſe with two good Rooms below and two above, and a Kitchen and Milk Houſe adjoining; a new Dutch Barn 42 by 35, near which are two Barracks and a new Waggon Houſe; alſo a very clever young Orchard conſiſting of a large Number of Peach, Apple and other Trees, which bear very fine Fruit. The Premiſes lie within two Miles of a fine Griſt Mill and a convenient Landing. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber living thereon, who will agree on reaſonable Terms, give Poſſeſſion this Spring and make an indiſputable Title. SAMUEL KER.
South-Amboy, 16th Jan. 1771. 66 69

To be SOLD at private SALE,

THE *Place of Peter Bertain, in New-Rochelle, conſiſting of Twenty-one Acres of Land, eighteen Acres of which are good Engliſh Mowing Ground of an excellent Soil; a good Dwelling Houſe, Out-Houſes and good Barn, its Situation and Proſpect beautiful to the Sound, adjoins New-Rochelle Creek, and Mr. Bleeker's Griſt Mills, a Harbour or Landing belonging to and adjoining ſaid Place, ſufficient for a Sloop of an Hundred Tons, about twenty Rods from the New-Rochelle Town Landing, where Veſſels of conſiderable Burden, go in and out at low Water, a public Road leading from the Country back to ſaid Landing before the Door; upon the whole it is beautifully ſituated for any Kind of public Buſineſs by Land or Water, or both; it's beautiful Situation and Proſpect up and down the Sound, none can exceed, which renders it a moſt beautiful Country Seat for a Gentleman; Fiſhing in the Seaſon plenty from off the Dock or Landing, Fowling and many other Conveniencies too tedious to mention. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may agree on reaſonable Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber living on the Premiſes, who will give an indiſputable Title.*
PETER BERTAIN.
New-Rochelle, Jan. 9, 1771. 67 70

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.